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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Algeria

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of Algeria was held at the 12th meeting, on 8 May 2017. The delegation of Algeria was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ramtane Lamamra. At its 17th meeting, held on 11 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Algeria.

2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Algeria: China, Slovenia and Togo.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Algeria:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/DZA/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/DZA/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/DZA/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Algeria through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. In his introductory statement, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation thanked all participating countries for their interest and explained that the report had been prepared by an interdisciplinary working group, with the involvement of civil society.

6. In Algeria, democratization was reflected in the regular holding of free and transparent elections, diversity of the membership of the parliament (with 36 political parties and 20 independent parliamentarians), democratic functioning of institutions, free expression of opinions and a flourishing civil society.

7. The adoption of two laws in 2012 had led to an increase in the number of registered political parties (71) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (more than 100,000). Freedom of association was exercised by 65 trade union organizations and through a tripartite meeting that allowed the Government, employers and trade unions to review and agree on consensual arrangements to safeguard employment, strengthen social protection and enhance competitiveness.

8. The freedoms of assembly and demonstration were regularly exercised throughout Algeria. A measure that applied on an exceptional basis to public demonstrations in Algiers had been adopted to preserve public order and safety.

9. The Algerian press — with 142 daily, 43 weekly and 90 monthly periodicals — was unanimously recognized as one of the freest in the region. Censorship did not exist, nor was there a monopoly on printing.

10. The Minister referred to the establishment on 9 March 2017 of the National Human Rights Council, which was a constitutional body composed mainly of civil society

representatives, taking into account the principle of gender parity, with extensive powers for monitoring, early warning, assessment and information and awareness-raising in the area of human rights.

11. The adoption of a new Constitution on 7 February 2016 had led to substantial innovations, in particular: promotion of Tamazight as an official language and establishment of an academy for its full development; a stipulation, not subject to constitutional review, that presidents may be re-elected only once; strengthening of the rights given to the opposition in parliament; strengthening of the independence and autonomy of the Constitutional Council and the Supreme Council of Justice; establishment of an independent authority for election oversight; promotion by the State of gender parity in the labour market; introduction of the principle of the right of appeal in criminal cases; strengthening of measures prohibiting violence against children; provisions to protect and care for persons with disabilities and older persons and destitute people; and the establishment of advisory bodies such as the National Anti-corruption Agency, the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research and the Youth Council.

12. In the justice sphere, the Minister called attention to the amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, the simplification of procedures, the strengthening of the specialization of courts and the implementation of their decisions and the launch of a modernization plan aimed at providing more humane conditions of detention, including in holding facilities, with regular inspections by the prosecution service. He confirmed that there were no places of detention in Algeria that were outside the law.

13. Algeria had observed a de facto moratorium on the application of the death penalty since 1993 and had initiated a process to limit the crimes subject to capital punishment.

14. The Minister reiterated his Government's commitment to the universality of human rights, which in no way signified that models of social or political organization must be uniform or conform to a single paradigm. He refuted the amalgam of sexual orientation and discrimination that had been put forward in various forums; sexual orientation was a private matter, for individuals.

15. Freedom of worship and religion was guaranteed by the Constitution and was exercised within the framework of the law, without any discrimination. The State budget covered the maintenance and renovation of places of worship and remuneration for the clergy of all religions. Muslim, Christian and Jewish religious festivals were all celebrated in Algeria and by law, the faithful were entitled to time off on such occasions.

16. The Minister stressed the priority that the Government accorded to the question of women's rights through measures such as: increasing women's representation in elected bodies; promotion of women to leadership positions in all fields; the punishment of all forms of violence against women in all places and circumstances (in private, in public and in the workplace) and the provision of free court-appointed legal aid for victims; the establishment of the National Women's Council; the adoption of a strategy for the prevention of violence and for the support and integration of victims; and the establishment of a fund to provide alimony and child support for divorced women whose former spouses defaulted on payments.

17. Human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants were now offences punishable under the Criminal Code. An ad hoc national body had been set up to monitor such problems, which had arisen essentially as a result of the migration crisis.

18. Algeria was a party to most international and regional human rights instruments and in September 2016 the Government had ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. It had submitted a number of reports to the competent bodies.

19. Various mandate holders of the Human Rights Council had already visited Algeria. The Minister extended invitations to the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, the Special Rapporteur on cultural rights, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights

by older persons, the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity and the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights.

20. The Minister referred to the efforts made by Algeria in terms of massive infrastructure investments, non-contributory social protection spending and social transfers for the realization of economic rights.

21. The Minister presented the new economic growth model for the period 2016-2030, which aimed to stabilize the country's macroeconomic and social situation, optimize State resources and rationalize expenditure.

22. While emphasizing the consequences of the threat of terrorism that continued to weigh on neighbouring countries, the Minister reaffirmed the commitment of Algeria to continue the fight against terrorist groups and those supporting them politically and through the media.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

23. During the interactive dialogue, 101 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

24. Tunisia welcomed the constitutional amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure and amendments establishing the National Human Rights Council, as well as the efforts relating to economic and social rights.

25. Turkey noted institutional, policy and socioeconomic reforms achieved through amendments to the Constitution. It enquired about further measures to be taken to improve the quality of education.

26. Ukraine welcomed that the role of the opposition and the independence of the judiciary had been strengthened, that the autonomy of the Constitutional Council and women's rights had been reinforced and that the National Child Protection Ombudsman had been established.

27. The United Arab Emirates expressed appreciation for the enactment of Act No. 15-12, whereby the Office of the National Child Protection Ombudsman had been established.

28. The United Kingdom welcomed the criminalization of domestic violence and sexual harassment. It noted that domestic law potentially limited the freedoms of conscience and religion.

29. The United States of America expressed concern about the arrests of members of the independent media and Ahmadi Muslims, as well as about the lengthy and cumbersome registration process under the law on associations.

30. Uruguay encouraged Algeria to continue to increase efforts relating to gender parity and women's rights and expressed appreciation for the existing de facto moratorium on the death penalty.

31. Uzbekistan welcomed recent constitutional amendments leading to the strengthening of the judiciary and the establishment of the National Human Rights Council.

32. Qatar commended the constitutional amendments adopted to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights and to establish the National Human Rights Council and the Office of the National Child Protection Ombudsman.

33. Viet Nam welcomed the establishment and consolidation of institutions; measures taken to combat poverty and promote economic, social and cultural rights; and the new Constitution.

34. Yemen appreciated the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and legislative amendments to protect the rights of women and children, as well as increased transparency in elections.

35. Zambia expressed concern that accepted recommendations regarding the freedoms of association and assembly and trade unions had not been implemented effectively. Instances of extrajudicial killings, as well as the use of excessive force by security forces during protests and demonstrations, also raised concerns.

36. Zimbabwe welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and the provision of universal access to free and non-discriminatory health care and free education up to the tertiary level.

37. Angola welcomed inclusive and transparent reforms aimed at consolidating the rule of law, good governance and human development.

38. Argentina welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and noted that Argentina had paid particular attention to freedom of expression in Algeria.

39. Armenia noted the challenges faced in the protection of women's rights and encouraged the State to take further steps to combat discrimination and violence against women.

40. Australia acknowledged the adoption of constitutional amendments and the criminalization of domestic violence and sexual harassment. It remained concerned at allegations of curtailment of the exercise of the right to freedom of expression.

41. Azerbaijan welcomed measures aimed at consolidating the independence of the judiciary, strengthening ethical standards in public affairs and modernizing public administration.

42. Bahrain praised the acceptance by Algeria of most of the recommendations from the second cycle, including those put forward by Bahrain on the rights of women and children.

43. Bangladesh welcomed reforms aimed at consolidating the rule of law, good governance and human development, including the establishment of an election oversight authority and the National Human Rights Council.

44. Belarus welcomed legislative measures to combat human trafficking and violence against women, as well as the national strategy on human trafficking.

45. Belgium welcomed the criminalization of violence against women, and encouraged further efforts in the implementation of this new legislation. Challenges related to migration required the State's determination, notably in respect of combating discrimination.

46. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Council, the National Child Protection Ombudsman and policies for the inclusion and participation of women.

47. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed the establishment of the Office of the National Child Protection Ombudsman and the law on child protection.

48. Botswana expressed concern about children being subjected to prolonged pretrial detention and not always being separated from adults in detention. It encouraged Algeria to address the reported high prevalence of maternal and neonatal mortality.

49. Brazil praised achievements in promoting gender equality and the equitable realization of economic and social rights, and the establishment of the National Human Rights Council.

50. Brunei Darussalam commended the achievement of education and health targets set out in the Millennium Development Goals and encouraged Algeria to achieve the goals set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It commended the progress made in providing adequate housing.

51. Burkina Faso welcomed constitutional amendments, the establishment of the National Human Rights Council, and measures in the area of the rights of women. It

welcomed the State's ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

52. Burundi welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and measures to combat violence against women and to ensure gender equality.

53. Canada welcomed measures to prevent and reduce violence against women, to enhance women's political participation and to allow unhindered access to the Internet.

54. Chad welcomed the inclusive and transparent reforms aimed at consolidating the rule of law, good governance and further legislative development.

55. Chile expressed regret that the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance had not been ratified, and also noted the absence of progress in establishing truth, justice and reparation for victims of the conflict of the 1990s.

56. China welcomed measures to protect the rights to education, to health, to housing and to safe drinking water, as well as to combat corruption and violence against women and to strengthen judicial mechanisms to protect the rights of vulnerable groups.

57. The Congo encouraged Algeria to increase its legislative efforts, and noted with satisfaction the positive results in the realization of the rights to health and to education.

58. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed measures strengthening the legislative and institutional framework, including judicial mechanisms aimed at ensuring the independence of the judiciary.

59. Cuba welcomed the inclusive and transparent reform process, the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and cooperation with human rights mechanisms.

60. In its response, the Algerian delegation stated that no journalists were in prison for their views. Some journalists had been prosecuted for offences under the ordinary law (such as invasion of privacy and defamation). Extrajudicial executions did not take place in Algeria and security forces carried out their activities strictly within the framework of the law. The prohibitions, restrictions and prosecutions purportedly based on religion had nothing to do with the exercise of religious freedom, as those cases related to the prosecution of individuals for ordinary crimes. Racial discrimination was punishable under the Criminal Code. The arsenal of laws and the Criminal Code addressed all forms of violence against women, and victims benefited from free legal assistance. Minors were rarely incarcerated, and when they were, they were separated from adults. An act of 2012 had encouraged the registration of associations, and the laws governing the right to demonstrate were in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

61. Cyprus welcomed the State's efforts to ensure the enjoyment of the right to education, and the policy to welcome more than 40,000 persons fleeing war.

62. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomed measures aimed at strengthening institutional human rights protection mechanisms, as well as the continued prioritization of education, child protection and public health.

63. Denmark highlighted that the Convention against Torture Initiative, which worked on a basis of government-to-government exchange, stood ready to explore avenues to assist Algeria.

64. Djibouti noted with satisfaction the creation of a national delegate for the promotion of children and the organic law to support information professionals.

65. Ecuador welcomed initiatives to guarantee the integration of children with disabilities in their family, educational and socioeconomic environments, and also welcomed the plan of action entitled: "Algeria worthy for children.

66. Egypt welcomed the comprehensive reforms to ensure rule of law, good governance, a human rights culture and human development, as well as the improvements in legislative and institutional frameworks.

67. Ethiopia noted the progress in institutional, political and socioeconomic reforms, including the amendment of the Constitution.

68. France enquired about the State's intention to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in the near future.

69. Georgia encouraged the Government to pursue efforts regarding the rights of women and children and welcomed the criminalization of violence against women.

70. Germany positively noted the constitutional reform but remained concerned about challenges in the human rights situation.

71. Ghana welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and the high independent authority for elections oversight.

72. Guatemala expressed concern about reports of marginalization of minorities and indigenous peoples in Algeria.

73. Honduras welcomed the consultative process undertaken in the revision of the Constitution and the establishment of the National Human Rights Council.

74. Hungary welcomed the national strategy for combating human trafficking and the law criminalizing domestic violence against women and encouraged the State to ensure their full implementation.

75. India commended the earmarking of 30 per cent of the gross domestic product for social policy and encouraged Algeria to sustain its efforts to raise the general quality of education by streamlining selection and training.

76. Indonesia welcomed constitutional amendments providing greater access to participatory democracy, gender parity in employment, and child protection services.

77. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed appreciation for the enactment of provisions that legally defined offences such as the use of a child to beg, kidnapping, and sexual assault of a minor.

78. Iraq commended constitutional amendments encouraging local participatory democracy, the establishment of the high independent authority for elections oversight and the National Human Rights Council.

79. Ireland urged that a standing invitation be extended to special procedures mandate holders and outstanding visit requests be accepted. It also urged the State to decriminalize consensual same-sex relations and to create a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders and civil society.

80. Israel stated that Algeria still needed to address many serious deficiencies, including a lack of freedom of religion and the unequal rights of women.

81. Italy welcomed the prohibition of child labour, the establishment of a national delegate for child protection, the State's objective of gender parity in employment and the criminalization of violence against women.

82. Jordan commended the establishment of the high independent authority for elections oversight and the National Human Rights Council.

83. Kenya made recommendations.

84. Kuwait welcomed that the State continued its reforms through the adoption of institutional, political and economic reforms that had led to improvement in the legislative framework, to increased citizens' participation and to improved living conditions and that facilitated access to public services.

85. Lebanon commended the constitutional amendments strengthening participatory democracy, freedom of expression and freedom of the media, and the State's cooperation with the Human Rights Council mechanisms.

86. Libya commended the State's efforts in implementing institutional, political, economic and social reforms and constitutional amendments.

87. Luxembourg welcomed constitutional amendments establishing the National Human Rights Council and the national organization to combat and prevent corruption.

88. Madagascar noted with satisfaction the implementation of the right to education, and improvements in the health sector.

89. Maldives appreciated the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and the Office of the National Child Protection Ombudsman.

90. Mauritania congratulated Algeria on its efforts to combat social scourges and all forms of extremism, indoctrination and radicalization.

91. Mauritius welcomed legislative measures to protect children and to criminalize violence against women. It noted the provision, free of charge, of universal access to education and health care.

92. Mexico welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and urged Algeria to guarantee the Council's independence, autonomy and impartiality.

93. Montenegro noted that more progress and reforms related to the realization of the rights of the child were needed, particularly in the areas of the juvenile justice system, violence against children and the development of inclusive education.

94. Mozambique welcomed the new Constitution, which, inter alia, provided for presidential term limits and the right to invoke unconstitutionality, thus deepening democracy.

95. In response, and in relation to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Minister said that his Government's position was in conformity with the relevant decision of the African Union. Algerian citizens were not subjected to any ethnicity-based distinctions or discrimination in terms of their rights and obligations. The delegation stated that the Constitution guaranteed the freedom of worship and religion, without discrimination. A social housing development policy had been launched with the goal of reducing the housing shortage and eradicating slums.

96. Namibia applauded the legislative reforms that had culminated in the 2016 Constitution, which had resulted in the establishment of many institutions, including the National Human Rights Council.

97. The Netherlands welcomed reforms to bring the State's legislation into line with its international obligations, in particular the amendments to the Constitution and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

98. The Niger welcomed measures concerning local participatory democracy, the strengthening of parliamentary opposition, the objective of gender parity in employment and the consolidation of the independence of the judiciary.

99. Norway commended legislation against domestic violence and progress to ensure women's rights, as well as recent constitutional revisions establishing human rights principles.

100. Oman commended the comprehensive reforms aimed at strengthening the rule of law and good governance, human rights and human development, including the constitutional reforms.

101. Pakistan welcomed the strengthening of the judiciary and the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and laws to protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

102. Paraguay welcomed the law that criminalized domestic violence and the introduction by law of a 30 per cent quota for women on the lists of parties for legislative and other elections. The removal of the State's reservation to article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was welcomed.

103. Peru welcomed the reform that incorporated into the Constitution fundamental rights, such as to freedom of expression, gender parity and the recognition of Tamazight as an official language.

104. The Philippines lauded the constitutional amendments, including those relating to the strengthening of the independence of the judiciary, guarantees of participatory democracy, gender equality and the establishment of an independent elections oversight body.

105. Portugal appreciated the adoption of a law criminalizing domestic violence against women and welcomed efforts in the areas of education and health. It expressed regret about the absence of a legislative framework and administrative institutions for the protection of refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons.

106. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela applauded the constitutional reform. It noted that access to education and to health was free and universal and that the Millennium Development Goals in those areas had been reached before the deadline.

107. The Republic of Korea welcomed the reinforcement of human rights through institutional and socioeconomic reform processes and constitutional amendments, the criminalization of domestic violence, and the State's cooperation with human rights mechanisms.

108. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the constitutional amendments and noted many remaining challenges, particularly regarding the freedoms of expression, religion or belief and peaceful assembly. It expressed concern regarding persecution of journalists, limited civil society space, and discrimination and violence against religious minorities.

109. Rwanda commended the constitutional review that promoted the rule of law and consolidated democratic process. While noting progress in combating violence against women, it encouraged the State to fully implement, and eliminate loopholes in, national legislation.

110. Saudi Arabia commended efforts to reinforce the right to education and considered the constitutional reforms a positive step at the institutional, political, social and economic levels. It commended improvements in health indicators.

111. Senegal welcomed the 2016 constitutional revision and the criminalization of violence against women.

112. Serbia commended the efforts to guarantee access to education and welcomed that gender equality had largely been achieved at all educational levels. It encouraged the implementation of policies aimed at protecting women.

113. Sierra Leone welcomed the national action plan aimed at child protection, health and quality education. It encouraged the State to continue to work with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for effective registration of Saharawi living in precarious conditions.

114. Slovenia welcomed the new Constitution, which included provisions on creating the National Human Rights Council, and the criminalization of domestic violence against women.

115. South Africa commended the constitutional review process and the State's steadfast support and courageous defence of the people of Western Sahara regarding self-determination.

116. South Sudan applauded the adoption of institutional, political and socioeconomic reforms, and welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and the provision of training at law enforcement institutions.

117. Spain welcomed the 2016 constitutional reform and the establishment of the National Human Rights Council.

118. Sri Lanka welcomed the constitutional amendments, including the establishment of the Constitutional Council and the high independent authority for elections oversight.

119. The State of Palestine noted the progress in the area of education and welcomed that a large amount of the national budget was dedicated to that right. It welcomed amendments to the Criminal Code aimed at protecting women.

120. The Sudan commended the constitutional amendments and the establishment of the high independent authority for elections oversight and the Office of the National Child Protection Ombudsman.

121. Sweden commended the constitutional guarantees for freedoms of opinion and expression, the press and information, but noted that implementation had been inconsistent.

122. Switzerland welcomed the 2015 law on combating violence against women. It noted that the new Constitution guaranteed the freedoms of expression, association, assembly and peaceful demonstration. However, it remained concerned at restrictions on these freedoms and restricted civil society space.

123. The Syrian Arab Republic commended efforts to incorporate human rights norms into national programmes and plans, in accordance with the State's commitments.

124. Timor-Leste expressed appreciation for the constitutional amendments and welcomed the promotion of education among detainees, as well as the criminalization of domestic violence and the development of a national strategy to combat trafficking in persons.

125. Togo expressed satisfaction with the State's efforts deployed in education, amounting to an investment of 16 per cent of the budget. It welcomed the establishment of judicial mechanisms and amendments to the Criminal Code and Criminal Code of Procedure.

126. Uganda welcomed the 2016 constitutional amendment and encouraged the State to engage in further improvement through a national implementation framework aligned with its international human rights obligations.

127. The delegation said that the National Human Rights Council had constitutional status and that the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles) were fully respected. Foreign funding of Algerian associations was regulated by law, and NGOs that benefited from public funding would only have their accreditation renewed if the funds were used in conformity with the objectives of the organization. A working group was examining the withdrawal of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Human rights awareness was promoted through school curricula and through regular training of law enforcement officers. As a host country, Algeria had facilitated access by OHCHR to the Saharawi refugee camps and the Government had reiterated its appeal to all United Nations mechanisms, including the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, to address the issue of human rights in Western Sahara. Birth registration was compulsory, including for births out of wedlock. A working group had been set up to draft a law on the right of asylum.

128. In conclusion, the Minister thanked the secretariat and the speakers and recalled the challenges facing his country, such as diminishing resources and the expectations of young people. He said that having defeated colonialism and terrorism, both of which represented the absolute negation of human rights, Algeria by its very nature could only be a bastion for their promotion and protection.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

129. **The following recommendations will be examined by Algeria, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council:**

129.1 **Ratify other human rights conventions to which Algeria is not yet a State party (Philippines);**

129.2 **Ratify the international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, particularly the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading**

Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Honduras);

129.3 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal) (South Africa);**

129.4 **Formally abolish the death penalty, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia); Move towards the definite abolition of the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Luxembourg);**

129.5 **Take all necessary measures to formally abolish the death penalty, including ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ireland); Adopt the necessary legal measures to ensure that the death penalty is not a applied as a sentence in judgments and consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);**

129.6 **Take all the necessary measures to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Brazil);**

129.7 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro) (Portugal);**

129.8 **Intensify efforts to accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**

129.9 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Rwanda);**

129.10 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana) (Portugal) (Spain) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Guatemala);**

129.11 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana) (Sierra Leone); Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Guatemala);**

129.12 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ghana) (Portugal);**

129.13 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Sierra Leone) (Ukraine); Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala);**

129.14 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq) (Portugal) (Ukraine) (Sierra Leone);**

129.15 **Withdraw its reservation to article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Australia);**

129.16 **Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Cuba);**

129.17 **Withdraw its remaining reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda);**

129.18 **Take all necessary measures to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ireland);**

129.19 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Spain);**

129.20 **Adhere and adapt its national legislation to the Rome Statute, including the incorporation of regulations to cooperate promptly and fully with the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);**

129.21 **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**

129.22 **Adhere and adapt its legislation to the Arms Trade Treaty (Guatemala);**

129.23 **Ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and incorporate its provisions into national law (Côte d'Ivoire);**

129.24 **Accede to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and adopt its safeguards in the domestic legislation (Uganda);**

129.25 **Examine positively the ratification of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (Cyprus);**

129.26 **Cooperate with the Human Rights Committee and fully implement its views (Luxembourg);**

129.27 **Implement the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (Zambia);**

129.28 **Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

129.29 **Reply favourably and without delay to the requests of United Nations human rights experts and mechanisms to visit Algeria (Norway);**

129.30 **Extend an open invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Uruguay); Issue a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Belgium); Consider extending a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders (Georgia); Consider extending an open and standing invitation to the special procedures (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

129.31 **Strengthen the cooperation with special procedures by extending a standing invitation (Peru);**

129.32 **Adopt laws to implement the conventions it has ratified (Niger);**

129.33 **Accelerate efforts towards the enactment of domestic legislation to further strengthen human rights (Philippines);**

129.34 **Bring domestic legislation into conformity with its international human rights obligations (Madagascar);**

129.35 **Continue incorporating international human rights norms into the national legislation (Uzbekistan);**

129.36 **Continue to align its legislation with the new constitution and with the provisions of international human rights instruments (Namibia);**

129.37 **Expedite the amendment of previous legislation that is not in line with the amended Constitution of 7 February 2016 and its human rights guarantees (Ethiopia);**

129.38 **Expedite the implementation of new constitutional provisions which have included innovative measures in the sphere of human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

129.39 **Provide the national human rights institution with the necessary means for it to be in compliance with the Paris Principles (Niger);**

129.40 **Ensure that the National Human Rights Council is fully compliant with the Paris Principles (India);**

129.41 **Continue strengthening the work of the National Human Rights Council, with the active participation of civil society (Indonesia);**

129.42 **Continue consolidating the work of the National Human Rights Council to strengthen relevant public policy (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

129.43 **Ensure that it (the National Council for Human Rights) effectively performs its tasks and avoid duplication with other human rights bodies (Burkina Faso);**

129.44 **Strengthen the national legal framework that enables the recently created ombudsman on children to carry out its mandate efficiently and effectively (Honduras);**

129.45 **Make further efforts to strengthen the capacity of human rights institutions (Uzbekistan);**

129.46 **Expedite the efforts in combating corruption and in consolidating the rule of law (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

129.47 **Continue the fight against corruption in order to strengthen the rule of law and good governance (Djibouti);**

129.48 **Continue its efforts in the framework of the implementation of the national action plan to combat corruption and training programmes directed at public officials in this field (Tunisia);**

129.49 **Continue intensifying its efforts and measures to consolidate the rule of law and the national human rights protection mechanisms (Viet Nam);**

129.50 **Promote human rights education in the country (Armenia);**

129.51 **Continue training programmes aimed at human rights awareness, and disseminate it in public institutions and public sectors in accordance with international standards of human rights principles (Lebanon);**

129.52 **Continue efforts to disseminate and raise awareness of human rights through their integration in school and university curricula and in training programmes targeting the public sector and civil society institutions (Qatar);**

129.53 **Continue to promote programmes for human rights education and awareness-raising (Pakistan);**

129.54 **Continue awareness-raising about, and dissemination and teaching of, human rights (Djibouti);**

129.55 **Continue its efforts towards spreading awareness of the culture of human rights in Algerian society (Oman);**

129.56 **Continue initiatives aimed at protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, bearing in mind their specific needs and capacities, and empowering them in the enjoyment of their rights (Ecuador);**

129.57 **Combat the persistence of racist stereotypes and hate speech against the Amazigh, asylum seekers, refugees and sub-Saharan Africans (Peru);**

129.58 **Incorporate a definition of racial discrimination into its legislation and a prohibition of racial discrimination into the Criminal Code (Uganda);**

129.59 **Redouble its efforts to combat the persistence of acts of racial discrimination (Congo);**

129.60 **Repeal article 338 of the penal code, which criminalizes sexual acts between two consenting adults of the same sex (Canada);**

129.61 **Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations by repealing article 339 of the penal code, and include lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons in its legal provisions against discrimination (Sweden);**

129.62 **Adopt legislation against discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and amend provisions with a tendency to maintain discrimination related to gender (France);**

129.63 **Take the necessary measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and to repeal legislation criminalizing consensual sexual relations between persons of the same sex, in accordance with the constitutional provision on the elimination of discrimination (Spain);**

129.64 **Ensure the respect for the rights and fundamental freedoms of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer persons, by repealing the norms that criminalize and stigmatize them (Argentina);**

129.65 **Stop arresting people for same-sex relations (Israel);**

129.66 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, and gradually improve the living standards of the population so as to lay the solid foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights (China);**

129.67 **Strengthen its development efforts in the most disadvantaged regions (Côte d'Ivoire);**

129.68 **Take into account the requirements related to sustainable development and the protection of the environment in the development of public policies (Cuba);**

129.69 **Determine terrorism in a clear manner in the Criminal Code so as to further assist the work of the relevant authorities (Hungary);**

129.70 **Continue efforts to combat terrorism in the framework of respecting human rights norms (Lebanon);**

129.71 **Promote efforts to combat terrorism and to combat human trafficking (Iraq);**

129.72 **Take measures to abolish the death penalty (Togo);**

129.73 **Declare a moratorium on the application of death penalty as a first step towards its abolition (France);**

129.74 **Commute all death penalty sentences with a view to abolishing capital punishment (Italy);**

129.75 **Continue commuting death sentences and continue the de facto moratorium on the application of the death penalty, maintained since 1993, with a view to abolishing it (Namibia);**

129.76 **Continue to forbid and punish torture and torture-related activities, taking all necessary measures to prevent such activity (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

129.77 **Strengthen laws and policies to achieve an effective implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, including training programmes on human rights for those responsible for law enforcement (Chile);**

129.78 **Conduct thorough investigations of human rights crimes and abuses perpetrated during the internal armed conflict in the 1990s (Israel);**

129.79 **Thoroughly and impartially investigate all instances of extrajudicial killings and excessive force committed by security forces (Zambia);**

129.80 **Continue promoting respect for human rights and conduct investigations into human rights violations (Luxembourg);**

129.81 Increase efforts to improve judicial independence by strengthening training programmes for judges and magistrates (Spain);

129.82 Continue strengthening measures to facilitate access by all to justice (Angola);

129.83 Continue its efforts to consolidate rule of law and good governance through reforms in the administration of justice and improvements in the quality of public service (Maldives);

129.84 Continue to combat transnational crime, strengthening the cooperation in this area, in particular with States in the region (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

129.85 Continue its efforts to better promote and protect the rights of persons in custody in places of pretrial detention and in prisons (Burundi);

129.86 Continue efforts to strengthen the judicial and institutional framework regarding human rights by adopting legislation essential to the implementation of the rights prescribed by the new constitutional provisions (Togo);

129.87 Guarantee the freedom of all individuals to practice their religion or belief, and end the arrests and public defamation of the Ahmadi community for practicing their religion (Canada);

129.88 Allow full freedom of belief to all religious groups, especially the Ahmadi minority, which suffers from continued persecution (Israel);

129.89 Work to ensure that constitutional guarantees of the inviolability of freedom of thought, conscience and religious are carried out for all, including for Ahmadi Muslims, and provide that community with the accreditation it needs to worship openly and in compliance with Algerian law (United States of America);

129.90 Ensure that international norms on freedom of religion and belief and cult are fully respected, including the rights of religious minorities (Netherlands);

129.91 Build on its success and invest further to ensure that religious minorities can freely exercise their rights and freedoms in all spheres of life (Bangladesh);

129.92 Safeguard rights of religious minorities by institutionalizing interreligious dialogue (Sierra Leone);

129.93 Focus on the training programmes of religious leaders on promoting concepts of dialogue and tolerance (Syrian Arab Republic);

129.94 Strengthen efforts to bring national legislation into line with the Constitution and with its international human rights obligations, especially with regard to the right to freedoms of assembly, expression and association (Italy);

129.95 Implement freedom of association, expression, assembly and peaceful demonstration in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Kenya);

129.96 Take further measures to guarantee the rights to expression, assembly, association and belief (Australia);

129.97 Respect the right to freedom of expression by abolishing the prison sentence for press-related offences, in particular those defined as "insult", "contempt" or "defamation" (Canada);

129.98 Guarantee the effective exercise of freedom of expression, assembly and association, by reforming its legislation, notably so as not to hamper the legitimate work of non-governmental organizations and human rights defenders (Luxembourg);

129.99 **Amend administrative and other regulations and practices in order to implement the constitutional provisions regarding freedom of the press and clarify the law on defamation and its application so as to ensure freedom of opinion and expression (Sweden);**

129.100 **Lift restrictions on the registration of associations and freedom of assembly, decriminalize defamation, adopt a framework to protect journalists from intimidation and harassment, and implement the best practices on peaceful assembly put forward by the Special Rapporteur to ensure compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ireland);**

129.101 **Facilitate the issuance of visas and accreditations without restriction to representatives of international organizations defending human rights and to foreign journalists (France);**

129.102 **Complete the procedures related to the establishment of the independent regulatory authority for the broadcast media (Tunisia);**

129.103 **Amend penal code articles that punish peaceful free expression with prison terms, to conform to Algeria's Constitution (United States of America);**

129.104 **Avoid and prevent judicial pressure on human rights defenders, journalists and other activists, taking into account international standards in this respect (Republic of Moldova);**

129.105 **Take urgent measures to amend criminal legislation which criminalizes freedom of expression and opinion online and in different social media (Argentina);**

129.106 **Bring its legislation into line with the new Constitution to ensure the full exercise of freedom of expression, association and assembly (Spain);**

129.107 **Align its domestic legislation to international standards so as to fully respect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as remove any obstacles to the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (Brazil);**

129.108 **Eliminate obstacles and restrictions to freedom of assembly and peaceful protest, and adopt a law that guarantees the free enjoyment of these freedoms, in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mexico);**

129.109 **Take steps to ensure its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are upheld when it comes to articles 21 and 22 regarding the right of peaceful assembly and the right to freedom of association (Norway);**

129.110 **Avoid applying severe restrictions on freedom of assembly and prohibiting peaceful demonstrations, and take the necessary measures to make procedures for the registration of non-governmental organizations more flexible and to ensure that they can carry out their work without undue interference (Uruguay);**

129.111 **Reform the association law 12-06 of 2012 to provide a clear and unambiguous legal foundation for the work of civil society organizations, including with regard to cooperation with international partners (Germany);**

129.112 **Review the application of the associations law from 2012 so as to ensure that it strengthens the right to freedom of association, and conduct the legislative consolidation of the law accordingly (Slovenia);**

129.113 **Amend the law on associations to remove undue restrictions on civil society organizations (United States of America);**

129.114 **Revise or repeal legislation on associations and elaborate a new organic law on associations in conformity with international human rights norms (France);**

129.115 **Bring the legal provision on freedom of association and assembly fully into line with international human rights standards and ensure that non-governmental human rights organizations can operate legally in Algerian society (Netherlands);**

129.116 **Take measures to foster a safe, respectful, enabling environment for civil society, including through the removal of legal and policy measures, which unwarrantedly limit the right to association (Zambia);**

129.117 **Create a secure and enabling environment for civil society, notably by amending the Law 12-06 of 12 January 2012 to bring it into conformity with its Constitution and international obligations (Switzerland);**

129.118 **Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment suitable for civil society and human rights defenders (Republic of Korea);**

129.119 **Continue the legislative reforms it has embarked on regarding participatory democracy and political parties (Azerbaijan);**

129.120 **Continue the democratic process in which Algeria has committed itself to the full enjoyment of all rights for its people (Chad);**

129.121 **Continue its efforts to develop programmes to support democracy and protect human rights (Yemen);**

129.122 **Pursue the promotion of the participation of citizens in the administration of local matters (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

129.123 **Develop and publish a national action plan to tackle modern slavery, including ratification of the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, of the International Labour Organization (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

129.124 **Establish an effective national policy for combating trafficking in persons and establish appropriate mechanisms for the protection of its victims (Uganda);**

129.125 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking through the establishment of an effective national policy to address it (Maldives);**

129.126 **Develop a national policy to address trafficking in persons (Sierra Leone);**

129.127 **Continue to step up efforts to combat human trafficking (Senegal);**

129.128 **Continue its efforts in implementing the national strategy to combat trafficking in persons (Sudan);**

129.129 **Continue efforts to ensure proper application and implementation of legal texts relevant to protection of women and children in particular and family rights in general (Egypt);**

129.130 **Modify the regulations of the Family Code which are discriminatory against girls and women, regarding guardianship of minors, inheritance, divorce, polygamy and rejection (Paraguay);**

129.131 **Continue with efforts to eliminate all barriers to the effective equality of women, including the modification of discriminatory provisions of the family code, and continue to combat gender-based violence (Spain);**

129.132 **Reform the family code to remove remaining discriminations against women (Germany);**

129.133 **Continue efforts to promote economic diversification in order to promote the standard of living of citizens (Syrian Arab Republic);**

129.134 **Take further measures to encourage and facilitate self-employment among the youth, enabling them to play a greater role in national development (China);**

129.135 **Intensify efforts to provide appropriate vocational training and employment for youths (Sierra Leone);**

129.136 **Strengthen ongoing schemes to reduce unemployment, particularly among the youth (Zimbabwe);**

129.137 **Strengthen the introduction of various mechanisms for promoting employment among young people through entrepreneurship in different areas (Ethiopia);**

129.138 **Devote more efforts and resources to programmes aimed at promoting youth employment, notably through education and vocational training of youth (Viet Nam);**

129.139 **Involve social partners in the drafting of the new labour law, which addresses new employment challenges, in line with international labour standards (Syrian Arab Republic);**

129.140 **Continue creating conditions for the effective realization of economic, social and cultural rights in the country (Belarus);**

129.141 **Increase efforts to promote the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (Qatar);**

129.142 **Continue to strengthen social policy to provide the same opportunities and the same services to all citizens, including peasants and others working in rural areas, in road, education and hospital infrastructure and water supply, sanitation and energy (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

129.143 **Pursue measures to eradicate poverty through the implementation of comprehensive public policies with a human rights-based approach (Ecuador);**

129.144 **Continue its efforts to strengthen economic, social and cultural rights, particularly the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Libya);**

129.145 **Take steps to ensure that the housing projects under its programme for 2015-2019 are successfully implemented (Brunei Darussalam);**

129.146 **Remove the obstacles which still exist in the exercise of the right to health, especially regional differences, to allow all people to enjoy quality in health services, which are freely provided in the country (Kenya);**

129.147 **Continue efforts to strengthen the right to health and overcome the obstacles that it is facing in this regard (Saudi Arabia);**

129.148 **Continue to adopt measures to further improve health-care services to ensure greater accessibility, especially in rural areas (Brunei Darussalam);**

129.149 **Continue efforts to improve universal access to primary health care and the right to education (Sri Lanka);**

129.150 **Continue efforts to improve the level of education and health in the country (Iraq);**

129.151 **Take further enhancing measures for the enjoyment of educational and health services by all (Bahrain);**

129.152 **Improve the protection of the health of pregnant women and mothers, especially in rural areas (Serbia);**

129.153 **Strengthen health policies and programmes with a view to reducing preventable maternal mortality and morbidity (Botswana);**

129.154 **Make efforts to reduce regional disparities in access to education and to provide inclusive education for children with disabilities (Republic of Korea);**

129.155 **Continue adopting programmes and policies that guarantee education for all, particularly in remote areas (Libya);**

129.156 **Continue the efforts to combat school dropout, in particular in the countryside (Tunisia);**

129.157 **Take concrete measures in order to reduce the number of school dropouts by establishing a quality educational and pedagogical system which will also include all children and adolescents (Serbia);**

129.158 **Take appropriate measures to combat school dropout (United Arab Emirates);**

129.159 **Increase the right to education by in-service training of teachers and the expansion of high quality education to include the entire country (Kenya);**

129.160 **Further strengthen cooperation with other countries and relevant international organizations by sharing good experiences in achieving universal access to education and quality education for all (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

129.161 **Continue efforts to guarantee access to education for all (Madagascar);**

129.162 **Implement measures to improve education by way of quality standards and criteria (South Africa);**

129.163 **Review school textbooks to introduce a gender-equality perspective and promote citizenship and openness to the outside world (Cuba);**

129.164 **Continue simplification of procedures for entrepreneurs, including initiatives aiming at strengthening the pioneer role of women (Syrian Arab Republic);**

129.165 **Strengthen women's access to employment and guarantee the promotion and development of their careers in full equality with men (Angola);**

129.166 **Continue to protect the rights of women and promote their empowerment (Pakistan);**

129.167 **Accelerate the enactment of laws that promote the role of women (Kuwait);**

129.168 **Strengthen its steps for enhancing the rights of women and gender equality (Republic of Korea);**

129.169 **Give full and equal rights to women in all areas (Israel);**

129.170 **Consider eliminating the differences in the legal condition of men and women regarding marriage, divorce, custody and inheritance (Peru);**

129.171 **Consider amending discriminatory legislation concerning women's rights (Namibia);**

129.172 **Eliminate, through awareness programmes and legal precautions, social discrimination against women and girls (Turkey);**

129.173 **Adopt appropriate legislative measures to prevent any form of discrimination against women (Italy);**

129.174 **Consolidate measures to ensure gender parity and combat violence against women (Zimbabwe);**

129.175 **Ensure a full and effective enactment of the provisions of the new law on domestic violence against women and in this regard conduct awareness-raising campaigns on violence against women (Slovenia);**

129.176 **Take necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the law relating to violence against women, notably by guaranteeing access to justice for victims (Switzerland);**

129.177 **Adopt effective measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence, ensuring victims' access to justice and to reception and reparation services (Chile);**

129.178 **Establish an assistance mechanism for women and girls who are victims of violence, particularly victims of sexual or gender-based violence, to facilitate the filing of complaints with the police and to provide them with legal, medical and psychological assistance, as well as adequate protection (Belgium);**

129.179 **Fully combat violence against women, protect and support victims and ensure that perpetrators receive penalties in accordance with the newly enacted law (Sweden);**

129.180 **Continue to further combat violence against women and adopt necessary legislation to prohibit and criminalize all forms of violence against women and domestic violence (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

129.181 **Continue combating violence against women and ensure the full enforcement of the criminal law (State of Palestine);**

129.182 **Continue combating violence against women by ensuring the application of the law prohibiting domestic violence against women (Madagascar);**

129.183 **Strengthen intersectoral campaigns to counter violence against women (South Africa);**

129.184 **Take further steps to combat violence against women (Timor-Leste);**

129.185 **Continue efforts aimed at combating violence against women (Senegal);**

129.186 **Continue combating violence against women (Turkey);**

129.187 **Continue efforts to combat violence against women (Bahrain);**

129.188 **Continue efforts to promote gender equality and criminalize violence against women (Jordan);**

129.189 **Develop focal points or specialized units on domestic violence, with trained and sensitized personnel, in police institutions throughout the whole country (Mexico);**

129.190 **Take all necessary measures to effectively implement the legislation on domestic violence and protection from such violence (Egypt);**

129.191 **Continue its efforts in addressing the issue of violence against women, building on the adoption of the 2015 law criminalizing domestic violence against women (Cyprus);**

129.192 **Provide the special fund established under the law of 4 January 2015 with sufficient resources to enable it to meet the financial requirements related to the care of victims (Burkina Faso);**

129.193 **Continue to further its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and children (Mauritius);**

129.194 **Continue strengthening its efforts to promote the rights of women and children (Oman);**

129.195 **Further promote awareness-raising campaigns and educational programmes in order to put an end to social rejection and stigmatization faced by unmarried pregnant women and girls (Timor-Leste);**

129.196 **Accelerate the procedures of adoption of the code on the protection of children (Georgia);**

129.197 **Repeal article 326 of the penal code, which allows perpetrators of the rape of minors to escape justice by marrying their victims, and amend the family code in order to grant women the same status and legal capacity as men (Canada);**

129.198 **Revise article 336 of the penal code in order to define the crime of rape as a non-consensual sexual relationship (Paraguay);**

129.199 **Abolish the article in the penal code which allows rapists of underage girls to escape trial by marrying their victims (Israel);**

129.200 **Consider revisiting the penal code, which allows those who are guilty of rape to escape punishment if they marry the victim (Namibia);**

129.201 **Enact legislation to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);**

129.202 **Continue its endeavour in combating child abuse (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

129.203 **Continue efforts to ensure the protection of children from all forms of violence and abuse (Jordan);**

129.204 **Further strengthen the efforts to promote the rights of the child, in particular to prevent crimes against children (Sri Lanka);**

129.205 **Expand the scope of protection of children against crimes committed online (United Arab Emirates);**

129.206 **Take necessary measures to ensure the registration and enrolment of children born out of wedlock (Turkey);**

129.207 **Guarantee the civil registration of children born out of marriage, as well as of refugee and stateless children (Paraguay);**

129.208 **Take measures for the systematic registration of children born outside of marriage and of refugee children or migrants (Togo);**

129.209 **Continue the process of the juvenile justice reform by taking further measures in line with the nature of children and their needs (United Arab Emirates);**

129.210 **Reform the juvenile justice system and ensure the separation of children from adults in detention places, including by taking measures to reduce prison overcrowding (Botswana);**

129.211 **Intensify efforts to reform the judicial system, including the juvenile justice system (Georgia);**

129.212 **Continue to invest in policies and programmes aimed at enhancement of youth development and education (Philippines);**

129.213 **Protect the youth from societal dangers (Kuwait);**

129.214 **Implement the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities to stamp out social stigma, fears and misconceptions affecting persons with disabilities, especially the most vulnerable ones, especially the children and the women (Kenya);**

129.215 **Continue paying attention to persons with special needs (Oman);**

129.216 **Continue its efforts to strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities and guarantee equal opportunities in the attainment of education by children with disabilities (Sudan);**

129.217 **Continue strengthening the child protection and persons with disabilities services in order to provide legal protection against all forms of discrimination (Indonesia);**

129.218 **Continue providing support in the area of education, and improve quality and ensure equal opportunities in attaining this right, particularly for those children with special needs (State of Palestine);**

129.219 **Continue strengthening its educational system, guaranteeing the right to education to children and adolescents with disabilities (Chile);**

129.220 **Further empower the socioeconomic development of the regions inhabited by the Amazigh peoples (Sierra Leone);**

129.221 **Adopt a legislative framework on minorities and indigenous peoples consistent with human rights (Guatemala);**

129.222 **Adopt national legislation implementing the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, in order to institute a functioning system for the processing of refugees in accordance with international law and to grant protection to refugees determined and recognized as such by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Sweden);**

129.223 **Adopt a comprehensive legal framework for refugees and asylum-seekers in conformity with relevant international standards (Belgium);**

129.224 **Enact a law on asylum seekers and refugees to ensure that migrants enjoy a safe legal status (Germany);**

129.225 **Adopt comprehensive national legislation that allows for compliance with and implementation of its international obligations concerning migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons (Mexico);**

129.226 **Grant and recognize refugee status for all persons coming under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in particular by giving them the national documents necessary to that effect (Portugal);**

129.227 **Seek support from international partners to assist the Government in continuing its efforts to provide access to education for migrants and asylum seekers (South Sudan);**

129.228 **Take full responsibility of the Sahrawi refugee camps that are located in Algerian territory, and protect the human rights of all persons present there (Israel);**

129.229 **Continue to engage under international law in support of the right to self-determination and protection of refugees (Mozambique).**

130. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Algeria was headed by His Excellency Mr. Ramtane Lamamra, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Ramtane Lamamra, Ministre d'Etat, Ministre des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération internationale, Chef de délégation;
- H.E. Mr. Boudjemâa Delmi, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent, Mission permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
- H.E. Mr. Rachid Bladhene, Directeur général des Affaires politiques et de sécurité internationale, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- H.E. Mr. Lazhar Soualem, Directeur des Droits de l'Homme, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- Mr. Toufik Djouama, Ministres Conseiller, Représentant permanent adjoint, Mission permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
- Mr. Mohamed Abbas Maherzi, Directeur Central, Ministère des Finances;
- Mr. Salim Djalal, Directeur, Ministère de la Solidarité, de la Famille et de la Condition féminine;
- Mr. Mustapha Medjahdi, Directeur, Ministère de l'Education;
- Ms. Salima Guellab, Directrice d'étude, Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'urbanisme et de la Ville;
- Mr. Mokhtar Naoun, Sous-directeur, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- Mr. Ahmed Merchichi, Sous-directeur, Ministère du Travail, de l'emploi et de la Sécurité sociale;
- Mr. Sid Ahmed Mourad, Sous-directeur, Ministère de la Justice;
- Ms. Khadidja Adda, Sous-directrice, Ministère des Affaires Religieuses et des Wakfs;
- Mr. Abbes Boubakeur, Chargé d'Etudes et de Synthèse, Conseil National Economique et Social;
- Mr. Fethi Merdas, Commissaire principal, Direction générale de la Sûreté nationale;
- Mr. Walid Riad Boukabou, Commandement de la Gendarmerie nationale;
- Mr. Antar Hassani, Secrétaire des Affaires Etrangères, Mission Permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
- Ms. Ahlem Sara Charikhi, Chargée du Bureau du Conseil des droits de l'homme, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- Ms. Faiza Melhani, Administrateur, Présidence de la République;
- Mr. Abdellah Zitouni, Ministère de l'intérieur et des Collectivités locales;
- Mr. Mme Farida Yacef, Haut-commissariat à l'Amazighité;
- Mr. Ahmed Zerrouk, Chargé d'Etudes et de Synthèse, Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme.